

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. The Institute of Microbiology imeni Zabolotnyy, was located, in 1943, at No. 24 Gorovitsa Street in the city of Kiev and had the following sections: Political, General Microbiology, Soil Microbiology, Medical Microbiology, Virology, Bacteriophage. A branch of the Bacteriophage Section prepared agents against typhoid fever, whooping cough, and dysentery.^{1,2}
2. The research work carried on at the Zabolotnyy Institute consisted of fragments of research assignments as set down in the Soviet Five-Year Plan. This work was so elaborately defined that the Institute had tasks assigned to it for each year, month, and even for each week. The Political Section controlled the activities of the scientists. If the work output did not fulfill the Plan requirements the staff member responsible had to submit an explanation to the political office. If, however, the Plan was over-fulfilled, the scientist was awarded a premium on the next national holiday. 25X1
3. The Zabolotnyy Institute staff included the chiefs of the sections, who were qualified scientists, and their research assistants and laboratory workers. In addition, young scientists prepared for work in certain fields represented at the institute could complete the four years of research required of Aspirants by carrying out a specific research problem. Upon completion of this research task, the Aspirant became a Kandidat. 25X1
4. Chiefs of the sections of the Zabolotnyy Institute delivered lectures and gave demonstrations at specified times. These were regularly attended by scientists in the city who were interested in the subject matter. In addition, students of the medical school also attended these lectures. 25X1
5. Rukhovskiy (fnu) was chief of the Bacteriophage Section; Rogitska (fnu) was chief of the General Microbiology Section.^{3,4} The name of the chief of the Virology Section cannot be recalled. One of the outstanding microbiologists at the Zabolotnyy Institute, in 1940, was Vasilii Sergeyevich Rozhdestvenskiy. Together with Aleksey Petrovich Vasilev, he prepared a treatise called Atlas of Bacteria, which he published in 1940. Rozhdestvenskiy was later drafted into

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the Red Army. He is reported to have died in a German prison camp in 1945. At the time of his death he was approximately 30 years old.

6. Specific research problems performed could not be recalled. None of the problems appeared to have been submitted by industrial combines or by the military forces. Usually each industry had its own research institute which it financed and to which it submitted its research problems.
7. Between the years 1938 and 1941, there was a planned recruitment of scientific personnel from Kiev. A female microbiologist, whose name is not recalled, was taken to Moscow and assigned to a microbiological institute in that city.⁵ The procedure followed at that time was to arrest the scientist and then assign him to Moscow, or some other area, where he was required to work on specified problems. Apparently the abducted scientist received adequate pay and housing but could not move from his position. It was not unusual that the scientist's death would be announced briefly in a newspaper.
8. Biological warfare was constantly discussed by Kiev scientists in the early war years. Classes in biological warfare defense were set up, and attendance of scientists was compulsory. In general, the course work stressed defense measures and described the horror of biological warfare. At the same time a microbiological institute in Moscow was carrying on research on biological warfare agents and counter-agents.⁵ The Moscow institute was attempting to prepare bacteriophages against biological warfare agents.⁶
9. A second microbiology installation in Kiev was known as the Tsentralnyy Bakteriologicheskii Institut imeni Pasteur and was located on Bateyeva ulitsa in the Protasso Yar section of the city.
10. Directly south of the Protasso Yar section was an experimental station (Opytnaya stantsiya) which was managed by the Sugar Trust. The Trust had its own institute here within which was a Bacteriology Section. The activities of this section included studies of the diseases of sugar beets and soil-carried diseases which might affect sugar-producing vegetation.
11. Another microbiological installation was located at an agricultural institute on ulitsa Lenina between Tsentralnaya and Nestorovskaya streets.
12. The Fermentation Institute, located in the Podol section of Kiev, was an independent, state-owned installation which carried on studies of bacterial enzyme systems and produced enzymes from Actinomycetes and Aspergillus for industrial use.

1. Comment: This street was formerly called Bolshaya Zhitomirskaya ulitsa.

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2. Comment: The Atlas Bakterii, 1940, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR, gives the address as number 28 Gorovitsa Street.

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